MAHONE'S VIEWS.

1872), although there was \$1,816,000 in the State no interest, while the consol creditors, with their TAX-RECKIVABLE COUPONS,

only succeeded in realizing a portion of their inspeculators, who in their turn disposed of them to their dues to the Commonwealth. And thus, coupons, whereby a large portion of the annual prived of means to fitly sustain her charitable instipecler holders, he himself was also the victim of cate. That this was the spoilers, and that he was unable to realize more than 4 or 41/2 of his 6 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that his coupons intercepted and apart for public education-a tax imposed by the in accordance with a constitutional injunction free schools, and under which the rate of taxation aces raised from forty cents on the one hundred dol-Intenfassessed values to fifty cents, especially to meet only about \$2,430,000, and our governmental exses, including the constitutional apportionment government was embarrassed, our-

begun with vigor in 1873. The alternatives were dues to an aggregate of \$1,500,000, and it was necesgovernment and maintain our eleemosynary ininitions, there were but four of the SO-CALLED DEBT-PAYERS

in that House who would vote to raise the rate of the taxation. The 'peeler holders were still to receive no interest! and the schools, which had begun to flourish under the minimum tax in their behalf of ten cents on the hundred dollars, eked over 21 years of age, despoiled to a greater and greater extent each succeeding year by the tax gether and the other half were kept open for only two or three months in the year. The educational system which had in its first years been our pride our poor children of both colors were receiving at least the rudiments of learning, fell into rapid decay under this fatal depletion of its resources. misfortunes became the principal complainants against the decadence and inefficiency which they whose children had benefited by the schools, and who were responsible for its diversion either as amount of about one million dollars.

for the election of State officers and a General As- arises, that if he were not an unwilling sembly. If there were any who favored an increase that it was a subject to be united of the deep, and lature, and not by the executive. In his letter portant question in every city and county of the Commonwealth as to members of the General Asmembers instructed and

as derived from the rate of fifty cents on the one here was principally provided in hundred dollars, after providing for the necessary support of government, the due maintenance of structions from their constituents.

debt-did at once prepare and pass the so-called

BARBOUR BILL, But the Governor vetoed it, notwithstanding his

must be acknowledged in any scheme of final ad- elect a Legislature pledged to its repeal and to a justment. The representative of two syndicates,

four per cent. for the next twenty years, and five per cent. for the remaining ten years, with taxreceivable coupons, and principal and interest to be exempt forever from all taxation within the treasury when the first of these was passed, it was State. Under the former bills there had been no soon found that the 'peeler creditors got little or such exemption, and the coupons had been subjected to a tax which was deducted from them whenever they were presented in payment of public dues. It also converted the whole of the debt, terest by the sale of their coupons through brokers to principal and interest, from one payable in currency to one payable in gold, or sterling at London, our large taxpayers, who used them in payment of at the option of the creditor. A further provision was that if at any one of the semi-annual periods through the interception of our revenues by these | for the payment of interest there should not be money in the treasury for that purpose it should levy for free schools was absorbed and the State de- be borrowed, or there should be issued certificates for sums of one dollar and its multiples, receivable ons and her colleges, the consol creditors actually for all taxes, to be hypothecated or sold at not less received but little over two thirds of their interest, than seventy-five cents on the dollar. The fundalthough the State practically paid the whole of it, | ing was to proceed by installments, not less than the residue going in commissions to brokers, in \$8,000,000 by the 1st of January, 1880, and of not profits to speculators, and in savings to our larger less than \$5,000,000 within each succeeding six taxpayers. In effect, the consol creditor discovered | months. Such were the main features of the measthat, with all his advantages over the State and the | ure as it was perfected and came from the syndi-

A MERE BROKER'S JOB was obvious upon its face, and it was soon de veloped that the 'peeler creditors were to be atrodiverted a large share of the tax imposed and set | clously victimized. These, as has been said, had received only the equivalent of two years' interest same Legislature which enacted the funding bill, | in eight years, and on each of their one-hundredwhich requires that a tax on all property of at least | six dollars in interest. This portion of the debt | others. tencents on the hundred dollars shall be levied for | was chiefly held by guardians and other fiduciaries, | that specific requirement. Meantime our net an | under any of the previous bills. This bill author | ent action of the Readjusters entered upon than must revenue, even under this increased levy, was | ized financiers to invest their funds under it with- | the movement was denounced by the Bourbono cincation, were never less than \$1,600,000. It is the syndicate, Anxious to exchange his helpless ism and its twin, Funderism, had forced the movecasy to see that in this state of affairs, while our | bonds for the better ones provided by this bill, he | ment, not only as necessary to compel a final setand our people dissatisfied, one-third at least of once informed him (or her) that they reign of Bourbon-Funderism, and free the people as a basis, the Readjusters, without abating it our creditors (the 'peeler bondholders, who were had nothing to do with it, except as directed now getting no interest) were almost in despair at | and required by Mr. McCulloch's agent, through | ical clique, as prejudiced and illiberal in its opin- sum is the just measure of the poportion of the situation. Representatives of this class urged | whose office all the funding must be transacted. | ions as it was insolent and overbearing in its acts. | a readjustment of the debt; public sentiment de- Calling on this agent, he was there informed that But, in hope to discredit, injure, and defeat the manded it, and our fast-accumulating arrearages his 'peeler bonds could not be funded unless ac- movement and its objects by ascribing to it a mere readjustment or increase of taxation, and out of them, the 'peeler holder had no recourse but to nomination, in the first instance, was the work of in determining their respective proper portions of 110 members of the House of Delegates of that | hold on to his barren bonds or sell them. But who | the Bourbons. The people accepted the nominasayers" who would or did vote for an increase of been put at such disadvantage by the McCulloch was chosen which triumphantly elected me. The ax, and when, four years later, a new accumula- bill? Mr. McCulloch's agent! He would relieve Bourbon cry during the canvass was, "Anything tion of unpaid interest had gathered to the amount | the 'peeler holder of his unmarketable bonds, and | and anybody to beat Mahone!" and, had the Reof \$5,000,000, the schools had been deprived of their for every one hundred dollars of principal, having adjusters been defeated, several gentlemen would sary to negotiate loans from the banks to run the thirty-six dollars, fundable at fifty cents on the dol- to renomination and re-election; but, as it was, eighteen dollars), the agent of the syndicates offered | the honor of certain defeat! only twenty-four dollars, or ninety-six dollars less keeping had been confided the honor and honesty of the schools, but a large surplus. On the 1st of schools, to be be derived from a rate of taxation coupons, declined in numbers and in length of and for which otherwise the bill made no rent expenses of the government, including the dicates, meantime, looking forward to this terest, it was actually discovered that a plate had and boast, and under which so many thousands of on the result of our State election of 1877, and had at seventy-five cents on the dollar, to pay the first and they who had been the chief authors of its the first installment of eight millions to be funded ing to a total of \$2,552,372, consisting of \$1,504,245 express terms of the constitution of the State by be capitalized at fifty cents in the dollar might be due colleges, \$49,520 of misappropriated funds due employed as 'pecier principal, and as the coupons | the literary fund, \$163,894 in warrants outstanding representing this interest were not receivable for against the treasury, and \$783.231 in tax-receivable who themselves had acquiesced in the increase of taxes, and was six years in arrears, the syndicates coupons overdue and unpaid. Among the first bill, passed by the Legislature, been approved by the rate of taxation from forty to fifty cents for the purchased a large amount of them for their pur- acts of the Readjuster Legislature was one to au-

In looking at this process, with respect to the signal manner had the estimates of the Funders the will and wishes of our people as to the debt, At this juncture (in 1877) the period had arrived holder of the 'pecler bonds, the question naturally miscarried, while the better founded calculations

VICTIM OF FORCE, of taxes, none were bold enough to declare it, un- what is meant by force in this connection? He less we except one candidate for the House of was certainly no voluntary party to the arrange-State) met in State convention and formally de one-half of his interest, and which gave the syndi- tion provided for them in that measure. They clared that taxes could not be increased, and that cates such complete mastery of his bonds. His held the contract to refund our debt at their own the public debt must be readjusted within the consent was not sought, although he was as meri- option, the State and her creditors being rigidly compass of the revenue derived from the (then) torious as any other of the creditors of the State; bound to the syndicates as long as they chose, but for in equity." So believing, the Readjusters stand existing rate or taxation, and without discrimina- his bonds resting in the faith of the same people, the syndicates were bound only at their own sweet tion against any class of the creditors. Upon this being part of the same debt, and calling for the will and pleasure. nominations of Governor and other State officers same rate of interest as the "consols." But he was In taking possession so far of the government of were made and accepted, and upon it they were marked as McCulloch's game, and when he was Virginia, which had so long been administered by In fixing the principal debt of Virginia at \$19, elected. The nominee for Governor, previous to forced to accept twenty-four dollars from the Funders or so-called Debt-payers, the Read- 665,176, it is obvious that about \$13,000,000 of the his nomination, in a letter which was published the syndicates for his bond and accrued interest, justers not only found an empty treasury, be- principal which the McCullochbill sought to fasten the will of the matter of the debt, and the same and sold the new syndicates funded the same and sold the new bond at market rates for \$59.40—thereby realizing payment—not only surprised the auditor's soice in justly claimed against this State. How, then, is of the situation, or that are fashioned that it was a subject to be disposition in their choice of legislators. In point of fact, the next the result of the control had not only surprised the auditor's solice in point of fact, the next the result of the control had not only surprised the auditor's solice in point of fact, the next the result of the control had not only surprised the auditor's solice in point of solic had not only surprised the auditor's solice in point of its position in their choice of legislators. In point of fact, the result of the control had not only surprised the auditor's solice in payment—not only surprised the auditor's solice in point of its solice in the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the tends and the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the tends of investment of twenty-to-dollars. It is easy to see that by a like process with the property of the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates to be sold at the very act of issuing tax certificates. while he made no canvass before the people for | thousand dollars on that alone, without reck- to pay the debt of 1871, but had actually allowed ar- oppressive mode of accumulation again. his election as Governor, the debt was the all-im- oning their commissions and profits from other rearage to accumulate to about \$9,000,000, when we peremptorily reject the whole claim for any insources in this funding job, of which they had the complete monopoly, without restriction as to per \$1,816,000 with which they began to run rest our right to do this simply upon the plea of able to these jobbers in the necessities and missembly, and the result was the return to both cent. They were in no sense the agents of the the government, not only found our asy-necessity-the public exigency; that war and the fortunes of State and individuals, and no scheme branches of the Legislature of a large majority of State-in effect, the assignees. The bill was not lums and colleges embarrassed for lack of quasi condition of war under military rule actually that will effect such a settlement can hope for their only forcible in the hands of the syndicates as due support from the State, and our whole free deprived us of all ability to meet the interest that against the 'peeler creditors, but also as against school system paralyzed by an unfriendly and our present circumstance imperatively demand the as proposed, the Readjusters come into full control our public obligations strictly within our income, the consolereditors and the State herself. The force illegal conversion of its funds to the sum of over abatement. Besides, we made tender within our

THE TAX CERTIFICATES heretofore alluded to, whose issue was compul- tion, were discovered to have reigned throughout in Virginia treasury notes (always at a premium our charitable asylums, and awarding to the free sory in default of money in the Treasury to meet almost every department of the Administration. schools the dues apportioned them by the consti- any payment of accrued interest under the bill; In the accounts of the penitentiary it was at once although our soldiers were paid off in such, or intution. In his inaugural address the new Gov- and as interest was payable every six months, ernortestified that the debt had been the only Issue | with default assured in advance at every such pe- falcated to about \$35,000; in the office of the Audi- and government were paid for in the same funds. of the legislative campaign, and that it was for the riod, these certificates, to be sold at seventy-five tor of Accounts the public business was all behind legislators to settle it in accordance with the in- cents in the dollar, were issuable semi-annually hand, county treasurers and other collectors in was also tendered in tobacco and cotton to the Accordingly, that General Assembly, fresh from State, as long as the process was possible, to an ex- years of over \$400,000; illegal and extortionate consultation with their Ministers at Washington, it the people-and chosen on the sole issue of the action of five and a half per cent. per month or charges on criminal account had been improperly was declined, lest it might be considered offensive sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. per annum to paid in large sums to city sergeants and others, by the Federal Government, although the British which, after rectting the inability of the people to the bonds issued under the bill. How much better and negligence our revenues had fallen into of the confederacy. bear heavier impositions, and declaring the inade- and more direct, how much more compatible with wretched disorder. In the Second Auditor's office I shall not attempt to cite in detail the legal quany of the revenue to meet the expenses of gov- honesty and fair dealing with the tax-payers, who bonds refunded, or that had never been legally is- authorities and precedents with regard to the susernment, support the schools, and pay the interest at last would bear the burden of the extortion-it sued, were missing, and coupons that had been reon the public debt at the rate per cent, and the were, to raise the rate of taxation, the necessity for ceived for taxes (some of them uncanceled) were although the principle was asserted and mainprincipal claimed under the funding bill, pro- which this ruinous provision confesses. And just gone, and a legislative committee of investigation, tained in Virginia and other States as to interest ceeded to levy and apportion the taxes in the pro- here we might inquire how long it would take by with a long search still before it, has already found during our Revolutionary war on claims held portion of twenty-five cents for government, ten this process to destroy the vitals of a State, long that bonds and coupons have disappeared to a sum against citizens of the States. Thomas Jefferson, cents for schools, and fifteen cents for interest. Since in the throes of bankruptcy, and unable to this was no measure of readjustment, but merely make buckle and tongue meet—by a deficiency, if not peculation, was exposed. The exceeding \$100,000, and on almost every hand inmake buckle and tongue meet—by a deficiency
make buckle and others migh to
make buckle and others migh to
make pouletom, of Virginia, and others migh to
make buckle an appropriation bill for one year. The temporary receiving nigh upon one million of dollars anpurpose was to evade the tax-coupons and to nually? But as a measure of forcible persuasion at once set about the improvement of the State affairs cause he could not make profit during war with relieve the present financial embarrassments and speculation they were needed. For it is to be The frauds on the Treasury were stopped and legal which to pay it, and was prevented by the condiof the State," but, if it should stand the observed that for the purpose of coercing the process appealed to for reimbursement from tion of war from reaching his creditor to pay him, test of the courts, its final purpose was "to secure | consol-creditor, who relied upon the sale of his | an adjustment of the public debt with the consent | tax coupons in the market, and for the further | defaulting and delinquent collectors of the rev- that purpose, a fortiori it did not run against Virof the creditors, if practicable, and without dis- purpose of speculating in the certificates them- enue were no longer indulged, and the necessary ginia, a State of the Union at war with other criminating between them, upon fair and equita- selves, the syndicates would take these tax-certifi- steps were taken to compel prompt settlement for States and the Federal Government, beleagured well calculated to bring to just determination the of their interest; and thus equipped they were of the past; a new vigor and a fresh vigilance were lated throughout her borders by declaration which it made, that "the preservation | well able to compete with the tax-coupons, as their | brought into every division of the public service; of the State government is absolutely necessary, iax-certificates were equally valuable in payment, the voter and the litigant, as far as the Readjusters especially when she made tender of payment, to not only for the protection of the person and prop- of taxes and other dues to the State, and as the were responsible for the execution of the laws, the best of her ability, and was refused. Equity erty of the citizen of the Commonwealth, but for syndicate could not only afford to sell them at found fairness and impartiality at the polls and in at least, if not law, must sustain her claim to be interests of the creditor of the Commonwealth." | rate that might be necessary to drive the consol- | were their current dues awarded them, but large | stances; and when it is seen and admitted that it committals, expressed and implied, to the con- cate choose to offer it. At seventy-five cents, how- kept from them; the penitentiary, which, under cluded. Heretofore having a net revenue averever, they brought the value of the consol coupon, Funder rule, had cost the State annually a sum aging only \$2,430,000 annually, the recent re-assess which proposed to settle with the creditors on the to three, the lowest rate borne by the McCul- come practically self-supporting, and, under Read- to be done every five years by the constitution) bill was approved by the Governor, and became a | compel the consul-creditor to yield to the syndicates. | accepted proposition of all parties that the indus- bill would encounter strenuous opposition before not stand any increase of taxation, and that this ganized to defeat it, making an active canvass to

READJUSTMENT one of New York and the other of London, and | that should fully respond to the demands of the frankly confessing that he did not speak for our situation. Hereupon the Debt-payers, resuming Creditors, Mr. McCulloch proposed that if the ex- their conservative guise, called a meeting of the Clusive privilege and supreme power of refunding | Conservative State Committee, where only fifteen ors to terms. His bill, in form and purport, was an Against the protest of the three Readjuster com- people began to grow familiar with default, or trepealable contract between Virginia and these | mitteemen, these twelve (commonly known as the alone the funding was to proceed. The accumu- vention of 1877 and make the McCulloch bill the ity to pay seemed perpetually to become less and passed the funding bill. The assessment just comlation of interest upon the 'peeler and unfunded platform of the party-assuming to excommunibonds (which in all the eight years from the pas- cate all who declined to support that measure. sage of the funding bill had received but 12 per It is unnecessary to go into details of the warm view these obligations, not as claims to be paid accent.), now aggregating \$5,000,000, was to be capcanvass that ensued. Suffice it to say that against cording to our resources, but as topics for "high poses. tialized at fifty cents on the dollar. The old all the odds of equipment and munition the Rebonds were to be refunded at par, in the adjusters, to the dismay and astonishment of the readily gives its bonds on no better security than proportion of two dollars in consols to one in 'peel- Funders, carried the State by a majority of over what the chances of the future may "turn up." Proposition of two dollars in consols to one in 'peel- Funders, carried the State by a majority of over what the chances of the intuite may turn up. Payers, have admitted that by word and deed. B) were firm at 81%, and Eric consols seconds at ers: and the new bonds were to run for forty years 20,000 votes, of which over 15,000 was white ma- With this species of trifling, which inevitably Nothing is more evident than that their duty im- 100%; I. B. and W. incomes reacted from 73% to 72%;

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loch bill. These, co-operating as Readjusters, ginia nevertheless are elected all the capital officers and county judges, I myself being

CHOSEN UNITED STATES SENATOR over Colonel Withers by a joint Conservative white majority, exclusive of all colored and Republican | their ability, the first inquiry of the leadjusters votes, of seven, of which three were in the House and four in the Senate-my total joint Readjuster dollar bonds there was overdue and unpaid thirty- vote being 80, to 60 cast for Colonel Withers and all

And here I beg to say that this reference to myunder a provision of our code requiring them to so | self seems necessary; for, while I was never caudiinvest their trust funds, and the nature of their | date of my own motion for the Senate of the United securities had not, as a general thing, been changed | States, no sooner was the separate and independout the usual interposition of any court. But mark | Funder Democracy as one aimed to carry me how the 'pecler holder was placed at the mercy of to the Senate. In point of fact, Bourbonnaturally applied to the financial officers thement of the debt, but to save the free schools, Going back to 1861, we find that the debt of Virof the State to have it done. These at defend the right of suffrage, rid the State from the companied by consol bonds in the proportion of two motive of personal ambition, I was selected as the dollars in consols to one in 'peelers. Not having sacrifice, and all the vials of Bourbon wrath and of this State they have acted because West Virginia the consols, northermeans or authority to purchase aspersion were poured out upon me. Thus my would buy bonds so unproductive, and which had | tion, made it one of the issues, and a Legislature upon it accrued and unpaid interest amounting to | have seriously contested Senator Withers' claim lar, (making a new capital of one hundred and | they gracefully deferred to him, and allowed him

The developments that at once ensued demon than the fundable value of the security! It was strated how egregiously in error the Funders had monstrous, to be sure; but what remedy had the been in their calculations. They had promised 'peeler holder against these brokers into whose not only a sufficiency of revenue to carry their bill hands the State had delivered him? Into whose and all expenses of government, including support plus, after maintaining the government and of the public faith? He had to submit and take January, 1880, when the Readjuster State officers admitted to be the highest that can beborn, it was what they offered him or hold on to his came into power, instead of the surplus of \$525,600 bonds that were worthless in his hands, so confidently promised, after defraying the cur- The creditor takes the obligation of the sovereign manner of provision. The McCulloch syn- proper charge for schools and the payment of in- as though nominated in the bond. speculation, had taken advantage of the depres | been prepared with a proof impression in the auditto enable them to proceed in their scheme. They | treasury there was only \$22,494; and against this | figures twenty millions, interest three per cent., had also provided in their bill that in making up was an alarming and pressing floating debt amount- both payable in currency. It refuses to violate the by the 1st of January, 1889, the accrued interest to of intercepted and diverted school taxes, \$69,482 exempting this class of property from the common poses at seven to ten cents in the dollar. They thorize the borrowing of \$200,000 for the relief and actually did make up their first installment of maintenance of the lunatic asylums, which for tation of the tax and to bitterly denounce those | eight millions by using this 'peeler interest to the | months past had been poorly served as best the officials could obtain supplies upon credit. In this of the Readjusters were amply verified.

With only the first installment of \$8,000,000 funded under it, the McCulloch bill had been so sures the integrity of the obligation—the regular who promises with the knowledge of inability to

one millions and a half to other uses; but chaos ability. The greater portion of our interest was and mismanagement, not to say fraud and corrup- payable in Richmond, and we offered to pay that developed that the Agent and Storekeeper had de- ferior money, and impressed supplies for the army and redeemed at six months, thus subjecting the arrears for an aggregate running through several raise means to pay three per cent. interest upon and by indulgence, favoritism, prograstination. government had recognized the belligerent rights holders to accept the bill and the terms the syndi- payments were made on the arrears improperly is positively beyond her ability, the matter is con-

once showed that they were equal to the occasion. irritated by postponements that but increased the with regard to our obligations, that some began to and within that period at any rate we can count

jority. In the Senate were chosen twenty-three | tended to create a public sentiment careless of | mediately on the passage of the funding bill was | Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented rose to elect, of both the Republican and the Conserva- have nothing to do except to condemnand oppose

NOT REPUBLATORS. but are honestly eager to provide for the payment

indebtedness and of interest to the ful extent of never before properly instituted) was What is annual revenues for the payment f interest? case of all debtors, was more than ordinarily pressing in the case of Virginia, confronted & a demand dating from 1861, when the present Sate of West Virginia was included in our territoy, and running through years of war and of miliary occupation and government, and when the debt had now been woefully confused and worse confounded by the several abortive and wretched effirts at settle ment which had been instituted by the honorable 'Debt-payers," brokers, and missionery syndicates ginia at that date was \$31,188,000, and, taking that one dollar, have assumed that twothirds of that the original principle for which this Commonwealth is legally, justly, and equitably liable, and in thus apportioning tie debt as it stood when West Virginia was a part the joint obligations, because even he funding bill and the McCulloch bill so adjusted the rela tive liabilities of the two States, because one-third Virginia, and because it is an established doctrine the nature or necessity of particular cases or from positive stipulations, that they follow the land, and that the just measure of the rate of interes upon them are the products of the land. The principal on this basis once determined brought them to the consideration of the question of interest, and guided only by the utmostreliable sur seen, as I have demonstrated, to be three per cent subject to the exigencies of public poley as much

THE RIDDLEBERGER BILL on this basis, and upon these principles, proceeds by legal methods to enforce equity between the State and the creditor and between all classes of the creditors. It makes the principal in round rily. Yet it embodies, as the Readjusters believe, and the only practical scheme of readjustment which deals equitably with all the creditors, rescurity and the hearty recognition of the obligor. "It is to the property of the citizen and not to the demand of the creditor of the State that the original faith of society is pledged. The claim of the citizen is prior in time, paramount in title, superfirmly by the Riddleberger bill, and expect to make it the successful solution of this vexed ques-

The interest on that portion of the debt held abroad

FIRE AND SWORD.

the preservation of the rights and promotion of the seventy-five cents on the dollar, but at any lower | the courts; the schools were revived, for not only | relieved of this exaction under all the circumalready reduced to four and a half per cent., down | scarcely ever less than \$60,000, has now already be- ment of real property in Virginia (as commanded basis of the debt as claimed under the Funding loch bonds. This the Funders (or "Debt-payers") juster management, will soon yield a handsome in- has resulted in a decrease of valuations of not less bill, with interest at three per cent. for eighteen and brokers designated as a feature of "persua- come to the Commonwealth; and in every depart- than 20 per cent., and we cannot for the future years and at four per cent. for thirty-two years, an | sion;" but it is evident enough that it answered all | ment where the Readjusters have gained control | safely count upon a net yearly income greater than | werage of three and two-thirds per cent. This the purposes of force and that it was designed to our affairs even in this brief interval are exhibiting \$2,100,000. To put our annual expenses of governmarked improvement. Yet it is not alone in the ment at \$900,000 is a figure only possible through Somptime consistence of the constitution of peaks is a notion of the still-born, not a dollar being funded under it, and I refer to it only to show how inevitably the schemes approved by the self-style self-st law; but it fell still-born, not a dollar being funded | While, therefore, the 'peeler-creditor was horribly | important details of practical government that the | the strictest economy and without any alfowance country. But it was with the debt that the Read- tinguish it. Of this \$2,552,000 of floating debt, trial and productive interests of Virginia could the people; and accordingly the Readjusters or justers were chiefly expected to deal, and they at \$783,000 is in tax-receivable coupons, past due, that may be used to intercept and practically decrease Taught by the long series of failures made by the our revenues. With our credit re-established, Funders, the Readjusters had learned that what- there can be no difficulty in bridging over this ever spirit of repudiation existed in this State had immediate demand. But our affairs will improve, been fostered by the reckless methods of "debt- no doubt; yet as our resources may expand, so paying," that only made a mockery of promise and | will our needs grow. Already we need a new capa farce of performance. Too often seduced by these | itol and various other public buildings. Our the debt were conveyed to his syndicates they of the twenty-seven members appeared, twelve of nominal "Debt-payers" into schemes utterly be- asylums are inadequate, and many of our insane. would use their best exertions to bring the credit these being Funders and three Readjusters. youd their ability and impossible of execution, white and colored are confined in our county jails. And we must not let hope in the future mislead us in this grave matter. We are much worse off associations of brokers, by and through whom "Rump") proceeded, in effect, to overrule the Con- debt or complicated its condition, while our capac- to-day, financially, than we were in 1871, when we

> TAXES CANNOT BE INCREASED. Even the Bourbon Funder, so-called "Debtpayers," have admitted that by word and deed.

Readjusters to seventeen Funders, and in the payment, where only promises to py were re- to levy a tax sufficient to meet its requirements, if House were elected fifty-seven Readjusters to quired, and which as surely pointed to repudiathey honestly meant that measure as a settlement. forty-three Funders. A majority of the legislators. tion as an eventful result the Readjuters would Then and every day since, if their professions of "debt-paying" were not empty boasts, their first tive parties, were strongly opposed to the McCul- it. Recognizing the fact that the peple of Vir- and only duty in this regard was to raise the rate of taxation to the necessary height. But this they have invariably declined to do. This, indeed, they have always voted against-no matter their of every dollar of the principal of their just pretentions for the observance of obligations they would proclaim sacred and inviolable. Sacred or not, it is apparent that we have but \$700,000 a year to meet our annual liability for interest. For, our debt? and what the utmost street of our differ as they do radically about many things, both Funders and Readjusters agree that taxes cannot These inquiries, so natural and so necessary in the be increased. All our debt-bills and all our platforms, coming from either side, proclaim the same conclusion as to this. We believe \$19,665,176 to be the just and equitable measure of our public debt, and 3 per cent, thereon the limit of our ability, as well as fair rate of interest, we propose to settle at these figures as a final disposition of a matter which is kept in controversy to the injury of the State and her creditors, and only to the benefit of brokers and philanthropic syndicates. As I have heretofore said, if the inviolability of contracts is to be insisted on, and if this Virginia is to be held to the liability incurred by the Virginia of 1860-61,

from these was committed in the Funding bill of 1871, which repudiated one-third of the debt by referring it to West Virginia, and which refused all interest to ereditors who declined to accept that itself goes still forther when it positively repudiates one-third of the old debt, repudiates one-half of the whole arrearages of interest on the 'peeler and unfunded debt, while full interest has been paid upon the consol; and, instead of adhering to the original agreement for 6 per cent., proposes to pay only 3, 4 and 5 per cent. And in the last sesion of the General Assembly, the Bourbon-Funder 'Debt-payers" surrendered everything-the irrepealability of contracts and the inviolability of contracts-when, after having already passed the Bocock-Fowler bill, and the McCulloch bill, and the funding bill, all impairing the obligation of the contract of 1860-61, and each in derogation, violation, and repeal of its predecessors, they inited in voting for the Ross-Hamilton substitute, which offered a uniform interest of three per cent. Thus all parties have recognized the right and necessity for some departure from the original terms of a bargain which has never had the approval of the people; which we cannot execute, and, that confessed, then the limits of the departure are only to be determined by the necessity which authorizes and the equities which demand it. These limits, by eareful methods, are found and fixed in the Riddleberger bill, where, recognizing every faring man, though a fool, need not err therein. There is much more that might be said, but I forbear to trespass further upon your indulgence. We are anxious to determine and settle the debt, and we shall be happy if the liberal and generous to aid us by their countenance and sympathy to a consummation so devoutly to be wished. We are interest, it is our poverty, not our will, consents. Our case is hard, indeed. We cannot pay the debt as claimed against us. No one here will est who engages to pay no more than cues them from the clutch of the brokers and in- he has means to pay with. He is not honest payment of interest-the proper value of the se- perform. Nor can we allow the matter to stand as it is, to run against us, without exposing ourselves to the shame of actual and

COMPULSORY REPUBLATION The case of the creditors is not much better. Many of them are receiving no interest at all, and a large proportion of them under debt-paying auspices have received only two years' interest in eight years. The bonds of a great portion of the debt can only be sold at an immense sacrifice to the holders, and none of the bonds have any stable value or afford the holder the interest which they promise. Meantime State and creditor are unhappy. Both adjustment that we do not respond to the demands last-the brokers-are the only ones who make profit out of our unsettled financesthese gentry, impartially victimizing both Virginia and her creditors, and, finding equal opportunity of speculation whether bonds rise or fall, are happy in times—cont, and care little who may be their victims. Any final settlement — it has objection approval. And with the readjustment of the debt of the Commonwealth, remove

THE BOURBON REACTIONISTS from place and power, and start Virginia on a new career of progress, prosperity, and greatness. Free suffrage for all men; a fair count at the polls; free education for all children, and an impartial all citizens will be the internal policy of the lib bons; and with respect to the Nation and our sister inculcate honest submission to the results of the ments, the reconstruction acts, and all the other expressed and implied conditions that accompanied the restoration of Virginia to the Union; the cultivation of fraternal relations with our fellow-citizens of every quarter, and the removal of sectional jealousies and race distinctions in all

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

On motion of Hon. Francis Kernan, Albertus Perry Adjourned until Monday next at twelve o'clock.

DISTRICT COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION NO. 1-JUSTICE MACARTHUR.—Harrison vs. Adams Express Company; jury out. Fox vs. Keilher; defendant allowed to amend his plans and cause continued. Hitz vs. Wagner; defendant called and judgment.

CIRCUIT COURT, DIVISION NO. 2-JUSTICE HAGNER.—Hooper & Sons vs. Faunce; judgment by default. Poland vs. Ætna Fire Insurance Company; on trial.

fault. Poland vs. Ætha Fire Insurance Congressival.

EQUITY COURT—JUSTICE COX.—Wiley vs. Jones; trustee appointed to negotiate loan; Keyser vs. Hitz; dismissed without prejudice. Birney vs. Leonard; tax lien certificates annulled and injunction granted. Kee vs. Wilkinson; anticipation of deferred payments permitted. Dimond vs. Cahill; rule issued to show cause why rent is not paid. Nelson vs. Steele; restraining order discharged and injunction denied. Peale vs. Douglass; condemnation for costs ordered. Baldwin vs. Grahamite and Trinidad Paving Comnany; pro confesso against absent defendants ordered.

Equity Court-Justice Cox.—No. 9, Douglass vs. Lucas; No. 17, Hibbs vs. Naylor; No. 18, Main vs. Hall; No. 22, Henault vs. Henault; No. 23, Fowler vs. Dick; No. 26, Godey vs. Kennedy; No. 29, Kilbourn vs. Latta; No. 29, Young vs. Gaddis; No. 39, La Bille vs. Cronin; No. 31, Brown vs. District of Columbia; No. 32, Hilton vs. Hilton; No. 33, Flanigan vs. Snow

ASSIGNMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. Wall Street Transactions Yesterday-Do mestic and Foreign Markets. pecial to the Republican.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.-The dry goods imports for the veek are valued at \$1,742,043; the amount marketed was \$1,904,382. Money was easy at 4 to 6 per cent dur-ing the day, and closed with abundant offerings at 4 per cent. Exchange dull; 98% for long and 99% for short sight. Governments firm and unchanged, except for 41/2's, which advanced 1/4 per cent. State bonds noderately active. Railroad bonds-Jersey Central incomes, which sold this morning at 190%, advanced to 105, and reacted to 104; Chesapeake and Ohio (series

The stock market was characterized by strength and activity throughout almost the entire day, and with the exception of a very brief period of depression at the first board the general tendency was in the direction of a higher range of values. The highest prices of the day were generally current in the final sales, and the market closed strong at an advance as sales, and the market closed strong at an advance as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, ranging from ½ to 3½ per cent, the latter in Western Union; the coal shares, Central Pacific, Hannibal and St. Jo, Union Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, and I. B. and W. were also prominent in the upward movement. Panama sold up to 219½ against 212 at the last previous sale. Total sales, 429,000 shares, including Central Pacific, 6,000; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 27,000; Delaware and Hudson, 27,000; Denver and Rio Grande, 23,000; Erie, 20,000; Hannibal and St. Jo, 19,000; Kansas and Texas, 7,000; Lake Shore, 15,000; Louisville and Nashville, 7,000; Nashville and Chattanooga, 2,500; New Jersey Central, 37,000; New Chattninoga, 2,500; New Jersey Central, 37,000; New York Central, 8,000; Pacific Mail, 10,000; Rending, 6,000; St. Paul, 9,000; Union Pacific, 17,000; Wahash and Pa-cific, 18,000; Western Union, 65,000; C. C. & I. C., 9,000. The closing quotations were as follows:

GOVERNMENT BONDS. STATE BONDS. | STATE BONDS. | Georgia 6'S. | 107 | N. Carolina funding. | do. 7's mort. | 107 | do. sp'l tax. | do. 7's gold. | 115 | Tennessee 6'S. | Louisiana consols. | 53% | do. new. | do. 108% | Virginia 6'S. | St. Joseph. | 107 | do. new. | do. 108% STOCKS. Land Grants...

| 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | 1874 | Kausas and Texas... Union Pacific do. preferred....... 153 Louisville & Nash... New York Central ... 1514 Nashville & Chat.... Hehlgan Central 123 do, preferred... do. preferred... St. Paul.... do. preferred... Morris and Essex... 1223 Delaware & Hud..... 95% New Jersey Central. 863 Reading.... 56% Pacific Mail. Adams' Express..... 121 Welis Fargo........... 113 Chesapeake & Ohio.... Mobile and Ohio...... Cleveland Col...... C. C. & I. C. 224 do, preferred. Lake Erie & West 41 Mariposa Land. B. C. R. & N. 72 do, preferred. Alton & Terre Haute 424 Sutro Tunnel. ve Erie & West ...

SUB-TREASURY BALANCES. . \$69,622,694 Currency........... \$5,875,007

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7 .- Cotton firm; middling, 117/66 12c. Flour firm and more active: Howard street and \$4 25@4 75; do family, \$6 25@6 50; do Rio brands, \$6 25; Patapsco family, §7 25. Wheat, Southern steady; do amber: \$1 20@1 25; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and January, \$1 15½@1 15½. February, \$1 15½@1 18; March, \$1 19½@1 20. Corn, Southern steady for small store lots: Western firmer; Southern white, 52@53c in store; do yellow, nominally 52c; Western mixed, spot, 52½.@52½; January, 52½.@52½c; February, 53½.@52½c; steamer, 49; bid. Oats firm: Western white, 44@45c; do mixed, 43%44. Rye duff; \$1 00@1 02. Hay firm: prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, \$21@23 per ton. Provisions dull but steady; mess pork, \$13 25@13 30; builk meats—loose shoulders and clearfilb sides, none offering; do packed, 5@75½c; bacon—shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 8c; hams, 9@10c. Lard, refined, 9½c. Butter duff; prime to choice Western, packed, 17@22c; roll, 18@22c. Eggs steady; fresh, 33@53c; limed, 25@37c. Petroleum nominal, Coffee easier, with fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11½@13½c. Sugar stronger; A soft, 9½c. Whisky duff at \$14. Freights to Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, 3-16@½d.; flour, 23s. per ton (sacks); grain, 8d. Receipts—flour, 1,31s barrels; wheat, 3,230 bushels; corn, 13,330 bushels; corn, 13,330 bushels; oats, 2,400 bushels; reve, 330 bushels. Shipments—wheat, 29,000 corn, none. Sales—wheat, Shipments—wheat, 29,000; corn, none. Sales—wheat, 277,850 bushels; corn, 94,350 bushels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.-Cotton quiet; sales to-day 519 receipts, 4,237 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 7,985 bales: Uplands, 12c; Orleans, 124c; weekly net bales: to the Continent, 709 bales; sales, 3,527 bales; in stock, 158,224. Flour, Southern a shade firmer, common to fair extra, \$4 75@5 35; good to choice do, \$5 40@ 6.75. Wheat ½@1½c better, closing firm, with fair business; ungraded spring, \$1 11@112. Corn a shade better, fairly active; ungraded, 53@56c. Oats ½@56c better, fairly active; No. 3, 22@42½c. Hops quiet and about steady; vearlings choice, 11@20. Coffee quiet; Rio II½@14½c. Sugar very firm and in fair demands business checked by bolders dramness; centrifugal, 8½68½c; New Orleans, 6½c, French Island, 7%c; Hollo, 6½6c6½c; fair to good refining, 7 11-16@7 13-16c; prime, 7%c; refined active and firm. Molasses firm and in good demand; New Orleans, 35@54. Rice in fair demand and firm. Rosin steady at \$180@190. Turpentine steady and quiet at 48c. Wool firm, unchanged, and fairly active. Pork firm and fairly active: old, \$12.75@13.00. Middles a shade stronger; long clear, 7½c; short clear, \$7.60 long and short, 7.7-16c. Lard a hade higher, closing strong at \$9.12@9.15. Freights steady. 875. Wheat 126614c better, closing firm, with fair

Foreign Stock Market.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Bar silver, 514. Erie, 50%; Pennsylvania Central, 68½; Reading, 29½. The amount of buillon withdrawn from the Bank of England on bal-ance to-day is £388,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7 .- Virgiula 6's, old, 30 bld; do deferred, 16% asked; do consolidated, 72%; do past due 90; new 10-40's, 49; Virginia 10-40's, coupon

CORWINE.—On Wednesday morning, January 5, issi, after a brief illness, Mrs. QUINTON CORWINE.
Services at Church of the Epiphany, Friday, January 7, at 2 p. m. YOUNG.—In New York city, January 4, 1881, Rose Firzpatrick, daughter of the late John O. Fitzpat-rick, and wife of John Russell Young, in the 39th year

N. Fitzpatrick, 137 C street southeast, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., and proceed to St. Peter's Church, where requiem mass will be celebrated. Friends of the family respectfully invited to

Wanted.

TO CORRESPOND WITH A RESPONSIBLE party, fitted to conduct the refreshment department of a gentlemen's private club. Address, fully and confidentially, CLUB, this office. jac-n-A CANVASSER FOR LIFE INSURANCE, A liberal compensation will be paid to an active party. Address or inquire of F. H. SMITH, 515 Seventh active party.

BY A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, A not affail of work and can influence a good country trade; can give first-class reference. Address W. F. BY A RESPECTABLE WHITE GIRL, A SITU-station as nurse and chambermaid; is a good seamstress; reference given if required. Address K. R., this office. BYA LADY, COPYING OR A POSITION AS PRI-

ONGRESSMEN WISHING THE SERVICES OF a reliable long and short-hand writer to assist them evenings at a moderate compensation will please address WILLIAM DEXTER, city post-office. 166

MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-A SMALL, PLEASANT SINGLE room in neighborhood of Thirteenth and F streets. Address, stating price, SPENCER, Republi-can office. [Ja8-31] CASH WILL BE PAID FOR A SMALL HOUSE with modern conveniences; no agents. Box 85, star office. 50 COPIES OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and when my clients fear injury from this source, will take the way of January I. 1881, without supplement or great. which a liberal price will be paid. ONE GOOD BED-ROOM SET TO STORE FOR the occasional use of it. Address L. Y., this TO PURCHASE 20 OR 20 ACRES FRUIT LAND in "Rock Creek" region, between Brightwood and Tennallytown; must have wood and water; price not exceeding \$100 per acre; cash paid. Address AUDITOR, this office. TO EXCHANGE A GOOD NEWSPAPER OFFICE in a Western Territory for a house and lot in this city. For particulars address T. G. L., this office. THORT-HAND PUPILS: INSTRUCTION BY

Boarding.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BOOMS for rent, with or without board, at 220 New York avenue; no children. TIWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE ROOM AND board for \$45; also suite of rooms on first floor, with board. 317 Four-and-a-half street northwest. 1-61* THE TREMONT HOUSE offers good rooms, with first-class hotel-board, for \$25 and \$30 per month; house is well-furnished, heated with steam, and every 50 TABLE boarders can be accommodated at \$30 per month, with the very best of everything the markets afford, at DRIVER & SCHOFFELD'S, 1343

JOHN H. MITCHELL, VETERINARY HORSESHOER, No. 219 Second street northwest, Washington, D. C. All shoes used in the shop of my own make All diseases of the feet promptly attended to. sei3-15

Pennsylvania avenue.

For Rent.

ROOMS. POR RENT-A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, with large closet, bay window, and every convenience, on third floor; new house; private family; also hall room adjoining, if desired; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. 1762 F street. jas-68 SUITE OF ROOMS, ONE FURNISHED, SOUTH front, one unfurnished; one square from the Capitol; references required. Apply at 210 A street south

northwest; convenient to street cars and Departments; moderate prices. NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at 465 Eleventh street northwest. jac-31 TWO : UNFURNISHED COMMUNICATING rooms on third floor, with board; also table board, and means sent out, at 1343 Q street northwest, ja6-31*

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room, communicating, first floor; also single room; south front, modern conveniences; meals 142 bed-room, en suite, first fleor, south front, my window, newly and handsomely farnished, at 53 ber month; also front bed-room, second story, three

th windows, at \$16 per month; half squ TWO FINELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS for rent, first and third floors; southern exposure. SOME street northwest.

THEAP, TO A NORTHERN FAMILY, A TWO-FOR RENT BY B. H. WARNER,

639 E. Capitol st. 50 00 950 Grant ave. 467 Mo ave. 50 00 1810 20th st a w. 411 Maple ave. 42 00 1309 I st a c. 475 Mo ave. 40 00 915 G st s e. 425 Mo ave. 40 00 915 G st s e. 425 Mo ave. 40 00 915 G st s e. 425 Mo ave. 40 00 915 G st s e. 425 Mo ave. 40 00 915 G st s e. 425 Mo ave. 40 00 915 G st s e. 425 Mo ave. 40 00 915 G st s e. 425 Mo ave. 42 00 915 G st s s w. 425 Mo ave. 425 Mo a 0 2d st G't'n..... 1819 13th st n w......

15 00 910 26th st n w STORES OFFICE ROOMS in No. 323 and 319 Four-and-a-half treet u. w.; also in 438 Louisiana avenue n. w. Call for weekly Rent-List.

property for rent. JOHN SHERMAN & CO., fes-tf St. Cloud Building. For Sale.

HOUNES. Western super, \$3 50 @ 4 00; do extra, \$4 25 @ 5 00; do family, \$5 25 @ 6 00; City Mills super, \$3 35 @ 3 75; do extra, \$4 25 @ 4 75; do family, \$6 25 @ 6 50; do Rio brands, \$6 28; Cloud Building. Real estate and loans.

MISCRLLANEOUS. CTUNS AND SLEIGH CHEAP,—ONE NEW Creedmoor rifle, 875; one double Wesson shot-gue, half price; and one set runners for carriage, 32 W. C. DODGE, corner Ninth and G streets north-

FOR SALE.
Several second-hand Landaulets, new and second-hand Coupe, Coupelets, Coupe Rockawaya, and other winter carriages, which will be sold cheap ROBT, H. GRAHAM, 410-416 sth st. n. w. Repairing promptly attended to. Repairing promptly attended to. pareil, in good condition. Will be sold in quan-es to suit purchaser. Address NATIONAL REPUB-NEW SAFE, MADE BY THE CELEBRATED manufacturers, Messrs, Mosier, Bauman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohlo, can be seen at this office.

Business Chances. \$1.000 TO \$2,000.—A GENTLEMAN OF good business qualities to engage in the manufacture of patented goods for Government use. No agents or speculators need answer. STATIONER, this office.

Lost and Found.

\$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS FOR Four of stolen ladies' jewelry and clothing flox 85, Star office. cember 31, in Avenue car No. 30, a pocketbook, containing a small sum of money. Apply to G. G. CORNISH, General Grant's old headquarters, corner f and Seventeenth streets.

Muction Sales.

Thomas Dowling, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES SALE OF THIRTY HORSES, SETS HARNESS, IRON SAFE, WHEEL-WRIGHT AND BLACKSMITHS TOOLS, PLATFORM SCALES, OFFICE FURNITURE. PLATFORM SCALES, OFFICE FURNITURE
&C., &C.

By virtue of a deed of trust bearing date the 16th
day of August, 1879, and duly recorded in liber 221, falio 118, &c., one of the land records for Washington
County, District of Columbia, and by direction of the
party secured thereby, the undersigned trustee will
sell on TUESDAY, the 4th day of January, 1881, at le
o'clock, at No. 115 Water street, Georgetown, D. C.,
all the goods and chattels mentioned in Schedule A.,
tatached to above trust, and partly enumerated.

Terms made known at time of sale.
de24 MW&Fds

JOHN C. GOVE, Trustee. ## THE ABOVE SALE IS UNAVOIDABLY ostponed until MONDAY, January 10,1881, at 20 clock in.

By Duncanson Brothers, AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY near Uniontown at auction.

By virtue of a deed of trust given to us and duly recorded in liber No. 790, folio 101, one of the land records of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, and at the request (in writing) of the party secured thereby, we will sell on SATURDAY, 3th day of January, A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m.. In front of the premises, all that piece of parcel of ground lying in the said county and District aforesaid, and known as lot numbered thirty-one (31). In section numbered four (4), in the and District aloresaid, and known as for numbered thirty-one (31), in section numbered four (4), in the sub-division of the "Barry Farm," as the same is described in the plat recorded in the office of the Surveyor of Washington County, District of Columbia, together with all and singular the appurtenances, rights, privileges, improvements, and other herediffements to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

ments to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

This lot is improved by a substantial frame dwelling and outbuildings.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months: notes to be secured by deed of trust on property sold, and to bear 6 per cent interest. A deposit of \$75 will be required at sale. Terms to be complied with in seven days, otherwise the trusteet reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. Conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

JOSEPH R. EDSON.

THOMAS HYDE,

de22,27, jan1,5&ds.

The Legal Profession, H. H. WELLS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Rooms Nos. 14 and 16, Gunton's Building, 472 Louisiana ave., Washington,

LAW NOTICE.

serve on juries in suits by Masons against non-Masons, take the proper means to prevent such serving. MAURICE LANGHORNE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 803 Pa. ave. (Market Space) n. w., Washingon, D. C.

Pianos and Organs. Elegant 7 and 8-Stop Organs, * Superb Tone and Finish, and made by the Bes Makers in the Country, for ONLY \$80, upon Easy Monthly Payments, At SIDNEY T. NIMMO'S,

433 Seventh Street N. W, REICHENBACH'S Piano and Organ Warerooms, 423 Eleventh st., above Penna. ave. Agency for WM. KNABE & CO.'S CELEBRATED del4-3m PIANOS.

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